

# Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 4.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1837.

NUMBER 27.

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

G. W. MILETTT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance. One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of the month. Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper delivered till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms, the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

Communications, and Letters on business must be addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

From the Baltimore Monument.

MISS BEFORE TEENS.

By G. W. M. Quiggin, Author of "The Frolic."

Mamma will you please to spread

A little sugar on my head,

And mamma's dearest if you please,

To cut me a little bit of cheese,

Just a very little bit;

Sweet bread will not so nice with it.

I'm grown too large now to be carried

To-morrow, ma, may't I be married.

'Come Helen,' said Mrs. Henderson to her daughter, aged eleven, 'put up your beads and trinkets and prepare for bed, it's almost eight o'clock.'

'Indeed ma, I cannot afford to do any such thing as to go to bed so soon,' replied the young lady—I'm entirely too old to be talked to in such childish language and besides, Mr. Kingston is to be here at half past eight, there's his card in the rack now.'

Mrs. Henderson was dumb with astonishment for a few minutes after her womanish daughter had done speaking, and prompted by curiosity, she examined the card rack and sure enough the 'compliments of Mr. Kingston,' were there in old English letters on a beautiful embossed card. Mr. George Kingston had just turned into his thirteenth year, he wore a stock and flourished a silver-headed cane. Mrs. Henderson amused herself a short time with the little emblem of the children's precocity, when replacing it in the rack and seating herself near Miss Helen, she resumed the conversation by saying—and so George Kingston is to be here at half past eight, is he?

'Yes ma, when he sent his card up this morning, the message accompanying it was that he would be here at that hour.'

'And for what purpose?'

'Why ma, to talk about every thing, like other people do.'

'What sort of every thing?'

'Why the Balls, and the Theatre, Hanning-tan's Dioramas, and the Ravens, and—'

'Pol! child hush, and hustle off to bed—you're a pretty mix to talk of entertaining a beau with balls and nonsense, come off with you.'

'Mim ma, what do you mean by that? Do you remember that I've been to Boarding school?'

'Yes child, I remember that you've been to dancing school, and there's where you met with Mr. George Kingston, I suppose?'

'Yes ma, you know there's always a few moments leisure between the sets, and then the ladies and gentlemen promenade, and talk about the weather, and a thousand pretty things.'

'And what sort of pretty things do you and George Kingston talk about?'

'George Kingston! Ma as Mr. Kingston, he's as much right to be called Mr. as any body. He rattaned Henry Courthbert for slighting me in the waltz and I don't like to hear him spoken of disrespectfully.'

'Hi! my righty Miss Henderson! and so I suppose we may expect a courtship soon?'

'Courtship indeed! we are not so foolish as to waste time in courtship, I can tell you madam, and if you must know it, we have been engaged these two months.'

This was a secret worth knowing, and Mrs. Henderson, as soon as she received the information, prompted by curiosity, determined to wait until the arrival of Mr. George Kingston, to see how these youthful lovers would demean themselves in her presence. In due time the little hero was announced, and after a few hand-some flourishes of his silver topped cane he seated himself, and began to play the man.

'How did you like the manner in which Miss Fustian behaved, the other evening, Miss Helen?'

'At the ball—O! I like, she's the most ill behaved young lady in the world, and she's to be married in four weeks, did you know it Mr. Kingston?'

'I heard it in the Theatre last night.—You should have been there Miss Helen—the play was excellent and Miss St. Eustace fainted.—You cannot conceive how interesting she looked.'

'Fainted! O my gracious! What made her faint, Mr. Kingston?'

'She was so affected at Virginia's being stabbed by her father, Miss Helen.'

'Well, I don't wonder at it, any thing at the Theatre looks so natural, and she's a chicken-hearted creature. Did you ever see one so frightened as she was at the Diorama?'

'She was very much frightened Miss Helen and tore some of the buttons of Mr. Wise's coat, clenching to him for support. She's to be married to Mr. Wise in the Spring.'

'To be married in the Spring, and so young, Mr. Kingston. Why ma say I shant these four years.'

'She's a fortune they say Miss Helen and Henry Howells mother says he must strike while the iron's hot.'

'The young lady was courted years ago, Mr. Kingston her first lover died—she's been melancholy ever since, and some say she's in a decline, I wonder if it's true?'

'I don't know indeed—but the Ravens, the Ravens, Miss Helen, they're going away next week and we must see them before they leave us—when can you go?'

'I can't tell exactly, Mr. Kingston, may be Monday night. I'll ask ma and may be she'll go with us—it will be so fine to have ma with us. Will you go ma?'

'What are you talking about, child?' asked the mother, lifting her eyes from a book, she was pretending to read, though in truth, she had been a listener to all that had been said, and a trial it was to her to preserve her gravity, during the very animated and interesting discussion.

'Why,' said Mr. George Kingston, 'I have invited Miss Helen to go and see the Ravens again, and she requests that you will accompany us madam—will you be so kind?'

'O yes ma do, it will be so fine, you on one side of Mr. Kingston and I the other. I guess Miss Fustian and Miss St. Eustace would feel very flat to see us, both their mothers forbid their beaus from coming to the house any more, and they're obliged to meet away from home—do ma go with us will you?'

Mrs. Henderson had been exceedingly amused at their friendly chat, and she could scarcely suppress a smile when she remembered that they 'had been engaged these two months,' truly thought she they will make a lovely couple, he thirteen she eleven, and they conversing with as much interest and freedom as if they both were twenty; she laid her book aside for a moment and soberly exclaimed—

'Well I wonder what this world is coming to?'

The little lovers, were completely thrown off the track of their tale a tale, for it was evident that the surprise of Helen's mother had arisen from their conversation and her movement had too much meaning in it for them to be mistaken.

Miss Helen looked at her mother with a fearful frown, and Mr. George Kingston shrugged up his shoulders, and looked towards his hat.—Discretion on his part was doubtless the better part of valor—

For he that loves and runs away  
May live to love another day.

And after he had flourished his silver mounted cane, and pulled his watch out of his pocket and adjusted his stock and collar, he arose to take his departure.

Miss Helen, after saying he need not be in a hurry—it was not late, and so on, seized upon the only light in the room, to illuminate the dark hall which Mr. George Kingston was necessarily obliged to pass through to reach the door, and away they walked leaving Mrs. Henderson in total darkness, where she waited until she was tired, for the return of Miss Helen with the light, and then followed to the door to ascertain what the loving couple were about, and they being so thoroughly absorbed in the ecstasy of affection, did not discover that she was looking at them, until she had seen Mr. Kingston kiss Miss Helen several times, his arms were about her neck and she was reclining very affectionately upon his shoulders when the eyes of the young swain chanced to raise upwards and encountered the gaze of the astonished mother. It is needless to say that Mr. George Kingston scampered off at a pretty considerable gait, and Miss Helen returned mortified to the sitting room, where her mother, having reached before her was waiting with a fine pair of 'cat o' nine tails,' which she put into operation, to the no little discomfiture of the young lady's arrangements. The poor child thought it hard that she should be so treated for being in love, and as to the kisses—why she imagined they were perfectly in place. The mother thought otherwise, and from that time forth, Miss Helen was forced to retire to bed at eight o'clock.

## SPEECH OF MR. BENTON,

Of Missouri, in Senate, Thursday, January 12, 1837,—on the Expunging Resolution.

The resolution and preamble having been read, Mr. BENTON rose and said:

Mr. President: It is now near three years since the resolve was adopted by the Senate, which it is my present motion to expunge from the Journal. At the moment this resolve was adopted, I gave notice of my intention to move to expunge it; and then expressed my confident belief that the motion would eventually prevail.

That expression of confidence was not an ebullition of vanity, or a presumptuous calculation, intended to accelerate the event it affected to foretell. It was not a vain boast, or an idle assumption, but was the result of a deep conviction of the justice done President Jackson, and a thorough reliance upon the justice of the American people. I felt that the President had been wronged; and my heart told me that this wrong would be redressed. The event proves that I was not mistaken. The question of expunging this resolution has been carried to the people, and their decision has been both made and manifested, and communicated to us in a great variety of ways. A great number of States have expressly instructed their Senators to vote for this expurgation. A very great majority of the States

have elected Senators and Representatives to Congress, upon the express ground of favoring this expurgation. The Bank of the United States, which took the initiative in the accusation against the President, and furnished the material, and worked the machinery which was used against him, and which was then so powerful on this floor, has become more and more odious to the public mind, and musters now but a slender phalanx of friends in the two Houses of Congress. The late Presidential election furnishes additional evidence of public sentiment. The candidate who was the friend of General Jackson, the supporter of his administration, and the avowed advocate for the expurgation, has received a large majority of the suffrages of the whole Union, and that after an express declaration of his sentiments on this precise point. The evidence of the public will, exhibited in all these forms, is too manifest to be mistaken, too explicit to require illustration, and too imperative to be disregarded. Omitting details and specific enumeration of proofs, I refer to our own files for the instructions to expunge,—to the complexion of the two Houses for the temper of the people,—to the denationalized condition of the Bank of the United States for the fate of the imperious accuser,—and to the issue of the Presidential election for the answer of the Union. All these are pregnant proofs of the public will, and the last preeminently so; because, both the question of the expurgation, and the form of the process, was directly put in issue upon it. A representative of the people from the State of Kentucky formally interrogated a prominent candidate for the Presidency on these points, and required from him a public answer for the information of the public mind. The answer was given, and published, and read by all the voters before the election; and I deem it right to refer to that answer in this place, not only as evidence of the points put in issue, but also for the purpose of doing more ample justice to President Jackson by incorporating into the legislative history of this case, the high and honorable testimony in his favor of the eminent citizen who has just been exalted to the lofty honors of the American Presidency:

'Your last question seeks to know "my" opinion as to the constitutional power of the Senate or House of Representatives to expunge or obliterate from the journals the proceedings of a previous session.

You will, I am sure, be satisfied upon further consideration, that there are but few questions of a political character less connected with the duties of the office of President of the United States, or that might not with equal propriety be put by an elector to a candidate for that station, than this. With the journals of neither house of Congress can he properly have any thing to do. But as your question has doubtless been induced by the pendency of Col. Benton's Resolutions, or to expunge from the journals of the Senate certain other resolutions touching the official conduct of President Jackson, I prefer to say, that I regard the passage of Col. Benton's Preamble and Resolutions to be an act of justice to a faithful and greatly injured public servant, not only constitutional in itself, but imperiously demanded by a proper respect for the well known will of the people.

I do not propose, sir, to draw violent, unwarranted, or strained inferences. I do not assume to say that the question of this expurgation was a leading, or a controlling point; in the issue of this election. I do not assume to say, or insinuate, that every individual, and every voter, delivered his suffrage with reference to this question. Doubtless there were many exceptions. Still, the triumphant election of the candidate who had expressed himself in the terms just quoted, and who was, besides, the personal and political friend of President Jackson, and the avowed approver of his administration, must be admitted to a place among the proofs in this case, and ranked among the high concurring evidences of the public sentiment in favor of the motion which I make.

Assuming, then, that we have ascertained the will of the people on this great question, the inquiry presents itself, how far the expression of that will ought to be conclusive of our action here? I hold that it ought to be binding and obligatory upon us; and that, not only upon the principles of representative Government, which requires obedience to the known will of the people, but also in conformity to the principles upon which the proceeding against President Jackson was conducted when the sentence against him was adopted. Then every thing was done with special reference to the will of the people! Their impulse was assumed to be the sole motion, and to them the ultimate verdict was expressly referred. The whole machinery of alarm and pressure—every engine of political and moneyed power—was put in motion, and worked for many months, to excite the people against the President, and to stir up meetings, memorials, petitions, travelling committees, and distress deputations against him; and each symptom of popular discontent was hailed as an evidence of public will, and quoted here as proof that the people demanded the condemnation of the President. Not only legislative assemblies and memorials from large assemblies, were then produced here as evidence of public opinion,

but the petitions of boys under age, the remonstrances of a few signers, and the results of the most inconsiderable elections, were ostentatiously paraded and magnified as the evidence of the sovereign will of our constituents. Thus, sir, the public voice was every thing while that voice, partially obtained through political and pecuniary machinations, was adverse to the President. Then the popular will was the shrine at which all worshipped. Now, when the will is regularly, soberly, repeatedly, and almost universally expressed through the ballot boxes, at the various elections, and turns out to be in favor of the President, certainly no one can disregard it, nor otherwise look at it than as the solemn verdict of the competent and ultimate tribunal upon an issue fairly made up, fully argued, and duly submitted for decision. As such verdict, I receive it. As the deliberate verdict of the sovereign people, I bow to it. I am content. I do not mean to re-open the case, nor to recommence the argument, I leave that work to others, if any others choose to perform it. For myself, I am content; and, dispensing with further argument, I shall call for judgment, and ask to have execution done, upon that unhappy journal, which the verdict of millions of freemen finds guilty of bearing on its face an untrue, illegal, and unconstitutional sentence of condemnation against the approved President of the Republic.

But while declining to re-open the argument of this question, and refusing to tread over again the ground already traversed, there is another and a different task to perform; one which the approaching termination of President Jackson's administration makes peculiarly proper at this time, and which it is my privilege, and perhaps my duty, to execute, as being the suitable conclusion to the arduous contest in which we have been so long engaged; I allude to the general tenor of his administration, and to its effect, for good or for evil, upon the condition of his country. This is the proper time for such a view to be taken. The political existence of this great man now draws to a close. In little more than forty days he ceases to be a public character. In a few brief weeks he ceases to be an object of political hope to any, and should cease to be an object of political hate, or envy, to all.—Whatever of motive the servile and time-serving might have found in his exalted station, for raising the altar of adulation, and burning the incense of praise before him, that motive can no longer exist. The dispenser of the patronage of an empire—the chief of this great Confederacy of States—is soon to be a private individual, stripped of all power to reward, or to punish. His own thoughts, as he has shown us in the concluding paragraph of that message which is to be the last of his kind that we shall ever receive from him, are directed to that beloved retirement from which he was drawn by the voice of millions of freemen, and to which he now looks for that interval of repose which age and infirmities require. Under those circumstances, he ceases to be a subject for the ebullition of the passions, and passes into a character for the contemplation of history. Historically then shall I view him; and limiting this view to his civil administration, I demand where is there a chief magistrate of whom so much evil has been predicted, and from whom so much good has come? Never has any man entered upon the chief magistracy of a country under such appalling predictions of ruin and woe! Never has any one been so pursued with direful prognostications! Never has any one been so beset and impeded by a powerful combination of political and moneyed confederates! Never has any one in any country where the administration of justice has risen above the knife or the bow-string, been so lawlessly, and shamelessly, tried and condemned by rivals and enemies, without hearing, without defence, without the forms of law or justice! History has been ransacked to find examples of tyrants sufficiently odious to illustrate him by comparison. Language has been tortured to find epithets sufficiently strong to paint him in description. Imagination has been exhausted in her efforts to deck him with revolting and inhuman attributes. Tyrant, despot, usurper; destroyer of the liberties of his country; rash, ignorant, imbecile; endangering the public peace with all foreign nations; destroying domestic prosperity at home; ruining all industry, all commerce, all manufactures; annihilating confidence between man and man; delivering up the streets of populous cities to grass and weeds, and the wharves of commercial towns to the incumbrance of decaying vessels, depriving labor of all reward; depriving industry of all employment; destroying the currency; plunging an innocent and happy people from the summit of felicity to the depths of misery, want, and despair. Such is the faint outline, followed up by actual condemnation, of the appalling denunciations daily uttered against this one MAN, from the moment he became an object of political compulsion, down to the concluding moment of his political existence.

The sacred voice of inspiration has told us that there is a time for all things. There certainly has been a time for every evil that human nature admits of to be perpetrated of President Jackson's administration; equally certain the time has now come for all rational and well-disposed people to compare the predictions with

the facts, and to ask themselves if these calamitous prognostications have been verified by events? Have we peace, or war, with foreign nations? Certainly, we have peace! peace with all the world! peace with all its benighted, and felicitous, and beneficent influences! Are we respected, or despised abroad? Certainly the American name never was more honored throughout the four quarters of the globe, than in this very moment. Do we hear of indignity or outrage in any quarter? of merchants robbed in foreign ports? of vessels searched on the high seas? of American citizens impressed into foreign service? of the national flag insulted anywhere? On the contrary, we see former wrongs repaired; no new ones inflicted.—France pays twenty-five millions of francs for spoils committed thirty years ago; Naples pays two millions one hundred thousand ducats for wrongs of the same date; Denmark pays six hundred and fifty thousand rixdollars for wrongs done a quarter of a century ago; Spain engages to pay twelve millions of reals vellon for injuries of fifteen years date; and Portugal, the last in the list of former aggressors admits her liability and only waits the adjustment of details to close her account by adequate indemnity. So far from war, insult, contempt, and spoliation from abroad; this denounced administration has been the season of peace and good will, and the auspicious era of universal reparation. So far from suffering injury at the hands of foreign powers, our merchants have received indemnities for all former injuries. It has been the day of accounting, of settlement, and of retribution. The long list of arrears, extending through four successive previous administrations, has been closed and settled up. The wrongs done to commerce for thirty years back, and under so many different Presidents, and indemnities withheld from all, have been repaired and paid over under the beneficent and glorious administration of President Jackson. But one single instance of outrage has occurred, and that at the extremities of the world, and by a piratical horde, amenable to no law but the law of force. The Malays of Sumatra committed a robbery and massacre upon an American vessel. Wretches! they did not then know that JACKSON was President of the United States! and that no distance, no time, no idle ceremonial of treating with robbers and assassins, was to hold back the arm of justice. Commodore Downes went out. His cannon and his bayonets struck the outlaws in their den. They paid in terror and in blood for the outrage which was committed; and the great lesson was taught to these distant pirates—to our antipodes themselves—that not even the diameter of this globe could protect them! and that the name of American citizen, like that of Roman citizen in the great days of the Republic and of the empire, was to be the inviolable passport of all that wore it throughout the whole extent of the habitable world.

At home the most gratifying picture presents itself to the view:—The public debt paid off; taxes reduced one half; the completion of the public defences systematically commenced;—the compact with Georgia uncompleted with since 1802, now carried into effect, and her soil ready to be freed, as her jurisdiction has been delivered, from the presence and incumbrance of an Indian population. Mississippi and Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, in a word, all the States encumbered with an Indian population have been relieved from that incumbrance; and the Indians themselves have been transferred to new and permanent homes, every way better adapted to the enjoyment of their existence, the preservation of their rights, and the improvement of their condition.

The currency is not ruined! On the contrary SEVENTY-FIVE millions of specie in the country is a spectacle never seen before, and is the barrier of the people against the designs of any banks which may attempt to suspend payments, and to force a dishonored paper currency upon the community. These seventy-five millions are the security of the people against the dangers of a depreciated and inconvertible paper money. Gold, after a disappearance of thirty years is restored to our country. All Europe beholds with admiration the success of our efforts in three years, to supply ourselves with the currency which our Constitution guarantees, and which the example of France and Holland shows to be so easily attainable, and of such incalculable value to industry, to morals, economy and solid wealth. The success of these efforts is styled in the best London papers, not merely a reformation, but a revolution in the currency! a revolution by which our America is now regaining from Europe the gold and silver which she has been sending to them for thirty years past.

Domestic industry is not paralyzed, confidence is not destroyed, factories are not stopped, workmen are not mendicants for bread and employment, credit is not extinguished,—prices have not sunk, grass is not growing in the streets of populous cities, the wharves are not lumbered with decaying vessels, columns of curses rising from the bosoms of a ruined and agonized people, are not ascending to Heaven against the destroyer of a nation's felicity and prosperity. On the contrary, the reverse of all this is true! and true to a degree that







out cursing them. Mr. ROBBINS of Rhode Island saved himself by obtaining a re-election from a Legislature whose term had expired, and who perpetuated their power by their own vote, after they were condemned by a vote of the people, for the purpose of electing him. This proceeding was sanctioned by a report from Poindexter's committee, supported by the Bank majority of the Senate. Mr. KNIGHT, his colleague, secured his place by the vote of a mutilated Legislature, a full body not being returned; and now that the people have succeeded in getting a full general Assembly, these Senators find themselves the direct antagonists of the constituent body. Connecticut has disposed of her brace of panic Senators. New Jersey has voted Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN into retirement, and Mr. SOUTHWARD into insignificance. Virginia has settled her contested rights with Messrs. TYLER, TAZE-WELL, and LEIGH. North Carolina has asserted her supremacy over Mr. MANGUM's magniloquent dictation. Alabama is relieved from the Calhounery of GABRIEL MOORE. Louisiana has quietly laid Mr. WAGGAMAN on the shelf, and politely, after the fashion of the French, relieved itself of Mr. PORTER'S boisterousness. Mississippi is redeemed from the POINDEXTER abomination, and will soon be rid of all its black sheep. And though last, not least, Ohio has dismissed her panic-maker to solitude. Fifteen condemned Senators in regular succession, certainly may be considered as affording a good lesson to apostasy.

**The Expurgation Resolutions.**—We have devoted several hours to reading the speeches of the opposition members of the Senate, against the passage of the Expurgation Resolutions. They are very pretty specimens of bombastic denunciation and federal prophesying, and exhibit in strong colors, the chagrin and mortification with which their authors view the performance of an act of justice to the President, and equally an act of justice to the men who used their "little brief authority" to condemn him without a trial or a hearing. It is a source of pride and pleasure to the democratic party that President Jackson will not go out of office with the condemnatory resolution of what was then a Senate of disappointed aspirants for public favor, unexpurgated—that he has lived to see himself righted by the people, in whom his trust has always been, and who have sustained him with a fervor and constancy which nothing but a patriotic devotion to their interests could secure. —Eastern Argus.

A moral and political Reformer should in common estimation, be a man of bold and original views—one who can not only destroy the false and faulty fabric of political association, but who by the might and power of influence can found and form a better. And we hold, it does not derogate from greatness in a political Reformer, to treat calmly and dispassionately—to overcome by strong and persuasive argument, those whom he opposes. To be sure, Luther, Calvin, Milton, and the early Reformers used, what are termed opprobrious epithets, with great power and effect. They lived in a period of comparative darkness, and exhibit in bold relief the faults of their time. They were giants in intellect—lions in the path of evil doers. If the editor of the Bangor Post feels incited by the same mighty spirit, he can better exert it in conformity to the demands of a more refined and cultivated age. We will cheer him on in his assumed march, and not feeling incapacitated to lead in such enterprise, will follow with the whole people at humble and admiring distance. —[Saco Dem.]

**Judicial Tenure.**—We trust there will be no attempt by the Legislature to suffer the subject of a limitation of the Judicial Tenure to go by default the present session. If there is any question upon which the people of this State feel deeply and strongly, it is this; and they are looking with confidence to the Legislature for a decisive movement towards the repudiation of a system which is at war with every other provision and principle of the Constitution. —Eastern Argus.

The Public Ledger says "We have seen a specimen of the new dollar, lately issued from the mint, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most beautiful coin which we ever beheld. On the face is the figure of Liberty, seated upon a rock supporting with the right hand, a shield, the base of which rests upon the ground and on the field of which is a scroll, bearing the word Liberty. In the left hand is the cap of Liberty. Her temples are bound with a wreath and her long hair flows upon her shoulders. The figure is beautifully true to nature, and the countenance is expressive of intelligence and dignity."

On the reverse is an eagle on the wing, in the midst of twenty-six stars; the inscription surrounding the whole is UNITED STATES OR AMERICA. ONE DOLLAR. The eagle is drawn exactly from nature, and the only eagle on our coins that ever was so drawn. The figure of Liberty was designed by Thomas Sully, Esq. that of the eagle by Titian R. Peal, Esq., and the engraving was executed by Mr. Goddard.

We should have noticed in some other manner the attack on the Speaker of the House, if the following letter had not been received; it should have appeared in our last number.

**East. Rep.**  
AUGUSTA, January 28, 1837.  
I have just seen the Portland (weekly) Advertiser of the 24th inst. containing a letter from an Augusta correspondent, signed "a Kennebec," attacking in the most shameful manner

the Speaker of the House of Representatives. With but few exceptions, there is but one opinion here in regard to that letter and its author, who is known to many, and generally supposed to be a member of the House—a heartless, shameless, "good society" wile. This opinion is most unequivocally against the base letter writer; the true object of it, and the circumstances connected with its publication, may afford room for speculation; but the baseness and falsehood of the author, is matter of certainty. Immediately after the appearance of the letter, many leading whigs "washed their hands" from all participation in it, and solemnly protested against its truth and application to the Speaker. The general import of the letter is, that the Speaker is incompetent to discharge the duties of the Chair—that he is "stupid," "blundering," "ignorant," and in announcing the Standing Committees evinced a "strange perversion of judgment, or rather a total want of it." [The Standing Committees were published in this paper several weeks since, and our readers can form their own opinions of the "judgment" evinced in their appointment.] The work of the Committees will tell the true story about them. Now the general opinion here is, that "a Kennebecer" painted his own picture, and not that of the Speaker. It is generally admitted that "a Kennebecer" wants common perception, that he is a stupid, blundering fellow, or else that he has a black heart. The garment he has made fits him to a painful nicety.

True enough the Speaker of the House is a young man, and cannot of course be an old legislator, or as familiar with parliamentary rules as a person who has grown gray in state service; but that he is as deficient in "talents," "genius," and as "ignorant of parliamentary rules" as is asserted by this letter writer, no one who has seen him in the Chair, not even his bitterest opposing partisan, for a moment believed. It follows that his evasive and mean spirituous traducer is either a "knave or a fool," and he may hang on either horn of this dilemma, according to his own pleasure.

The Speaker presides with promptness and ability, with ease and impartiality, and has thus far fully realized the warmest expectations of his friends. It has been the determined purpose of some two or three persons to perplex and embarrass, by taking advantage of his supposed inexperience and unacquaintance with the forms and rules of deliberative bodies, but the biters have usually been bit, the Chair honorably and triumphantly sustained,—the "old uns" have come off second best. The Speaker is equal to his task.

There are several good debaters in the House and a goodly number of working members.—Mr. Holmes, "the last of the Mohicans," still continues to repeat his old anecdotes, state stories, and obscene jests, particularly in the afternoon and evening, when he is mellow and ripe for fun. He is in his dotage, past his prime, and although he has talents and experience which may be turned to good account in his old age, and is still an adroit manager, few respect and no one venerates him—he does not respect himself. Before the session closes, if a convenient opportunity presents itself, he will come out a flaming Van Buren man. He has already intimated as much—he will judge the new administration by its acts. The gods save the republican party from the old traitor! He has turned his party once, and turned up his nose at the instructions of the people; he has traded for office and in office, and defied the popular will; and now, forsooth, the "hoary old dotard," to use whig language applied to the President, he would court the favor of the people and solicit the smiles of the party he treacherously deserted. Heaven grant that the old coat may not be twice turned, and that no new party may spring into life, with amalgamation inscribed on its banner, and the name of the commander-in-chief written John Holmes.

**Removal of the Seat of Government.** It was supposed that this question was put at rest in the Legislature a fortnight since, by referring it to the final decision of the people. Not so, however—two weeks too more have been spent upon it, and the House of Lords have refused, yes refused to submit the question to the people. We thought the Senate a republican body, but what inference will the people draw from this aristocratic measure? After consuming four or five thousand dollars of the people's money upon this question, the democratic Senate have concluded that they can't trust it with the people, so the House of Lords decided it themselves. True it was not a party question, but it was a question of principle. At this time, it is no small risk for any man to record his *Nay* upon any proposed measure giving the people their undoubted right to decide upon questions of interest and importance; it is a political suicide; and if this is not a question of importance, why has so much time been consumed upon it? Have the Legislature trifled away one half of the session? Also the people should and will know it. The subject is one of consequence, and will be investigated. The people will inquire into it, and ascertain who has delayed business, and for what purpose. They will know who were afraid to trust the people, and why. They will know if members have swerved from duty and principle, and whether they have capacity to discern what duty and principle require of them, and sufficient firmness and integrity of character to resist "malign influence." It is plain enough, that this question should have been at once disposed of, or if that could not be effected, it should have been submitted the proper tribunal, the people. By the years and nays, (let our readers look at them in another column), we are sorry to see that some republicans let the

whigs outstrip them in radical democracy, in voting to submit this question to the People. —East. Rep.

**Expansion of water in Freezing.**—Though this most useful fluid expands with so great a force by heat, its expansive power is still greater in freezing; for there is nothing in mechanics can resist it. The cause is the diversion from its figure in its fluid state. Water, says Sir Isaac Newton, when pure, is a highly fluid salt, in form composed of minute globular particles; now, now it is a well known fact, that no figure contains so great a quantity within superficies as the globe. Water, in freezing, is diverted from its globular form, and assumes figures composed of planes and angles of various degrees consequently it occupies a greater space which is shown by ice floating, &c.

A short time ago Lieut. Col. Flusser, an officer of Transylvania, being believed to be dead of the cholera at Hermanstadt, in that province, was hastily buried. On examining his effects, a ring of great value was missing, and his servant suspected of having stolen it. The man insisted that his master never took it off his finger, consequently the coffin was taken up in order to ascertain the fact; when, to the horror of those present, it was evident that the Colonel had been buried alive, as the body had been turned on its face, and the flesh of one of his arms had been eaten off.

**Supposed Case of Poisoning.**—We understand a man named Jesse Brown of Poland, has been arrested under the following circumstances.—About three weeks since his wife was taken violently and suddenly sick, and very soon died.—One of his daughters states that she gave her mother some drink prepared by her father—that her mother drank nearly all of it—she (the daughter) drank the remainder, and it made her sick—in the bottom of the tumbler was a quantity of white powder. About a week since a girl named Bailey, living in Brown's family, and in a state of pregnancy by him, started to return to her father's—before she went Brown gave her some wine made very sweet, and in the bottom of the tumbler from which she drank, she discovered a large quantity of white powder. She was taken sick immediately after she reached her home—and upon her father's suggesting his fears that she had been poisoned, she related the facts we have stated, and a few hours after died. The contents of her stomach, were examined, and poison discovered. Brown is a man about 50 years old; and of an uniformly bad character—he has five or six children.—Eastern Argus.

#### Twenty-Fourth Congress.

**Monday, Feb. 7.**—A large number of Abolition petitions were presented by different Senators, and after debate, a motion to receive the same was laid on the table, 31 to 13.

The remainder of the session was occupied by the Land Bill, which was reported with amendments, and ordered to be printed.

**The House concurred with the Senate in appointing Wednesday next for the counting of the votes for President and Vice President.**

Mr. Adams of Mass. attempted to present a petition signed by twenty-two SLAVES.

Mr. Thompson of S. C. rose to ask the member from Massachusetts to present his petition, or to move its reading. He would then bring himself within a resolution of a personal character, which he held in his hand, [a resolution expelling Mr. Adams from the House.]

A debate of great warmth ensued, during which however, Mr. Adams found no apostle. At length Mr. Thompson modified his resolution, by offering the following as a substitute for it:—

**Resolved,** That the Hon. John Quincy Adams, by an effort to present a petition from slaves, has committed a gross outrage on this House.

**Resolved,** That the Hon. John Quincy Adams, by attempting to produce the impression on the part of the House that the petition which he had offered was one for the abolition of slavery, when it was not, has trifled with the House.

**Resolved,** Therefore, that he be brought to the bar of the House, and there examined for the above conduct.

After an animated speech from Mr. Pickens in support of the resolutions,

Mr. Cambreleng announced to the House that the two petitions which had caused so much excitement, were both *hoxes*, got up by the slaveholders in slave holding states, and sent to Mr. Adams. The first petition was got up by some idle young men in Fredericksburg. The second was manufactured here. He heard, early this morning, before Mr. Adams rose, that a petition purporting to be from slaves had been sent to Mr. Adams, praying for the expulsion of him (Mr. Adams) and every other abolitionist, from the House.

Mr. Glasscock and Mr. Lewis contended that this was no excuse. It was still, undoubtedly the intention of the gentleman from Massachusetts to insult the southern members, and trifle with the House.

The House was about to adjourn without deciding the question.

**MARRIED.**  
In this town, on Sunday evening last, by J. B. Thayer, Esq. Mr. Lewis Monk Jr. to Miss Detsy Lane, both of this town.

In Belfast, Mr. Joshua Black, of Prospect, to Miss Eleanor M. Houston of B.

In Knox, Mr. E. Emerson to Miss Amelia Ann Webb.

#### Hebron Academy.

The Spring Term of Instruction in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Monday the sixth day of March next; and youths of both sexes are again invited to try the advantages of this Institution. JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

February 8, 1837.

**RICHARD KNOX.**  
late of Jay in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Jay, January 3, 1837.

**Guardian's Sale.**  
WILL be sold by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Saturday the eighteenth day of February next at ten o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Rumford, six ninth parts of the following undivided real estate of Jane B. Knapp, Dorcas P. Knapp, Hiram A. Knapp, Phoebe Knapp, Nulian Knapp, and Byron L. Knapp, minor children of Nulian Knapp late of Rumford, deceased, for the benefit of said wards, being lots numbered eight and nine in the first Range of Lots in Mexico, and one blacksmith Shop and one Churnboard Machine building in Rumford.

**Money Wanted!**  
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of small amount, are respectfully requested to pay the same IMMEDIATELY, or make them LONGER, and much obliged, W. E. GOODNOW, Norway, Feb. 4, 1837.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
TAKEN on Execution, and was previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the eighth day of February next, at one o'clock P. M., at Leonard D. Plummer's dwelling house in Bloody, in said County of Oxford, all the right title and interest, that JAMES DODGE has to the Farm and buildings where he now lives in Number Three, Second Range in said County of Oxford, unless said Execution is otherwise satisfied. CALLEB SPRAGUE, Deft. Shff.

**Wood & Bark wanted!**  
SUCH of our subscribers as wish to pay for the Democrat in Wood or Bark would confer a favor by drawing it soon, as we are very much in need of it. Jan. 2, 1837.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the petitioner give notice to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

**THOMAS PARTICK,** late of Porter in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

**DANIEL BRACKETT,** late of Brownfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**Ordered,** That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**



